ALBANY.

THE ELECTION FOR SENATOR—BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Each branch of the Legislature voted this morning for United States Senator. As the roll was called by the Clerks of the respective bodies, the members arose in their seats and expressed their preferences. In the Senate, Messrs. Pressed their protection of the School, Messrs. Hale and Stanford, Republicans, and Messrs. Bradley. Cauldwell, Creamer, and Norton, Democrats, were absent. Henry C. Murphy, the Democratic candidate, voted for the Hon, Henry S. Randall. The vote stood: Fenton, 15; Murphy, 10; Randall, 1.- In the Assembly the vote stood Fenton 73, Murphy 46. The only two Republicans absent were Messrs. Howard and Schoonmaker Both Houses will meet in Joint Convention to-mer row and compare nominations, when ex-Gov. Fenton will obtain his credentials. This will be the end of all the efforts of a set of discontented politicians outside of the Legislature, who would, if they had the power, defeat the will of the party to gratify their own ambition.

The standing committees of the House will in all probability be announced to morrow. The chances are that Mr. Gleason of St. Lawrence will be Chairman of Cities. A strong effort has been made by New-Yorkers to make Richmond of your city chairman, but the countrymen are pushing Gleason's claims as he gave away his chances for Speakership to Mr. Younglove, and beside worked hard for Gov Fenton. Judge Campbell will be made Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, and either Laban or J. Bancroft Davis, of Judiciary. Cameron of Chatauqua or Labat will be given Commerce and Navigation. The Democrats will be represented on Cities by Freat and Jacobs.

Gov. Fenton to-day received a letter from Man shall O. Roberts congratulating him on his success The Republicans in the Senate have unanimously agreed to confirm Gen. Morris as Commissary-General. The Senate Railroad Committee had Gen Diven, Vice-President of the Erie Road, before them this afternoon, but he knew no more about the transactions of Fisk & Gould than he testified One of the New-York members, Mr. Nachtman, is

determined to add more work to the already onerous duties of the Railroad Committee, and he has re vived the bill regulating the price of milk freight on the Harlem road. During the past five or six years this, or a similar bill has been presented at each session of the Legislature, but it has never been passed, nor will it be this session.

The Manhattan Underground Railroad bill will again be brought before the Legislature this Winter. It provides for a railroad under Broadway and certain avenues, and is substantially the same bill as was introduced two years ago by H. B. Wilson, who made some revelations about the corruption of the Legislature. Mr. Allaben of Kings is anxious that the salaries of

roundsmen and patrolmen of the Metropolitan Police should be increased to \$1,500, and that of doormen to Mr. Richmond of New-York to-day introduced the

Mr. Richmond of New-York to-day introduced the following bill:

Section 1. Every newspaper, inagazine, or other periodical which shall publish, whether in the body or corner thereof, or as supplemental thereto, advertisements or other matter for the insertion of which payment is required or accepted, shall print conspicuously in each and every issue thereof after the first, a plain and true statement of the number of copies printed and circulated of its last preceding issue, and if the same be issued at different intervals, shall specify that so many copies were printed of its morning, so many of its evening, so many of its daily, semi-weekly, weekly, semi-monthly, monthly, or quarterly editions, as the case may be.

Sec. 2. The publishers of any journal or other periodical which shall refuse or neglect to comply with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a missle meanor, and shall not be cutilled to recover payment for the publication or insertion of any advertisement or other matter in their issues, wherein the number of copies printed and circulated of the preceding issue was not published as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. This act shall be in force on and after the lst of May next.

Sec. 3. This act shall be in force on and after the 1st of The following is a summary of the bills before the

Aliaben's bill proposes that, after March 1, 1869. Mr. Aliabev's bill proposes that, after March I. is each patrobush and roundsman of the Metropoli Police shall receive annually \$1,590, and each dooru \$1,200. Mr. Nachtman's bill proposes that the Huds Reliver and Harlem Railroad Companies small is charge more than one cent per quart freight milk for any distance. Mr. Hartman's-Same is as No. 277 of last year. Mr. Bender's bill pyvides that the propietors of newspapers may charge publishing legal notices, orders, citations, or su mouses, not more than \$1 per folio for the finsertion, and 50 cents for each additional insertion. To have is not to effect the present rates of compensation the publication of the session laws, ner to proceedings Surrogate's Courts or notices of estates of deceased per inw is not to effect the present rates of compensation for the publication of the session laws, nor to proceedings in Surrogate's Courts or notices of estates of deceased persons. Mr. Chase's bill provides for giving every ratiroad constructing a road of 20 miles during the years 1820 and 1870 40.00 a mile from the general fund of the State, and imposing a tax of three-fourths of a mill on each dollar on the real and personal property of the State to carry out the law. Mr. Rergen's bill proposes to direct the Commissioners of the Central Park to set aside a strip of land within the Park boundaries for the purpose of drill parade and review of infantry, to be used by the First Division of the National Guard. Mr. Burns's bill proposes to compel joint-stock companies to file the name and addirects of company have their business office. Mr. Richmond's bill proposes to compel publishers of newspapers to print in each edition of their papers a statement of the number of copies printed of the preceding number. Mr. Flagg's bill provides that in the trial of indictments or other proceedings against persons charged with crime, the person charged may be deemed a competent witness.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.
SENATE. ALBANY, Jan. 19, 1869.
The President presented the report of the State Idotic Asylum. Mr. Pierre gave notice of a bill to authorize the Manhattan Company to construct an underground railway in New-York.

authorize the Manhattan Company to construct an underground railway in New-York.

Bills introduced.

Mr. Morgan—To extend the term of the Monroe County Supervisors. Mr. Morris—To amend the charter of Eandolph, Cattarangus County. Mr. Nicks—For a bridge across the Chemung Canal feeder. Mr. Kennedy—For the removal of the Genesee College; and to provide for the separation of its affairs from the Wesleyan Seminary. Also to authorize certain towns in Omelia County to take stock in any company. Mr. Canldwell—To incorporate the Greenburgh (Westehester County) Savings Bank. Also to regulate the grade of Locust-ave, and Morris and Waverly 4ts. West Farms. Mr. Felger—To reduce the number of the trustees of the Folion Manufacturing Company. Mr. Price—Enabling the Guardians' Saving Institution to change the location of the bank to any place in the City of New-York. Mr. Nichols—To encourage and protect endowments for charitable, literary, and other purposes, Mr. Kennedy—Extending to the East India Telegraph Law.

At noos the Senate proceeded to the nomination of a United States Senator, with the following result:

Reuber E. Fenson. It | Heavy C. Murphy. 10 | H. S. Ravisil. 1

The latter vote was cast by Henry C. Murphy.

ASSEMBLY.

of the House.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Bender, in relation to publication of legal notices; Mr. Chase, to encourage the construction of railroads in the State; Mr. Cullen, for the relief of the Brocklyn Central Dispensary; Mr. Allaben, to increase the pay of certain members of the Metropolitan Police Department; Mr. Bradstreet, in relation to the St. Joseph Orphan Asylum at Rochester, Mr. Wright, relative to newspaper advertisements; Mr. Richmond, relative to newspaper advertisements; Mr. Richmond, relative to newspaper advertisements; Mr. Hartman, relative to newspaper advertisements; Mr. Hartman, relative to heorporate the New York German Society; Mr. Nachtmann, to regulate freight on milk on the Harlem Hailroad; Mr. Burns, relative to loof heorporate the Central Park; Mr. Frear, for the relief of Samuel E. Simons; Mr. Hackett, relative to the Fayetteville and Syracuse Railroad; Mr. Dochtile, to and the construction of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad—also, to amend the game laws; Mr. Flags, relative to vidence in criminal prosecutions; Mr. Genant, to incorporate the Southampton and Sag Harbor Railroad district; Mr. Tower, to improve Grocupolut-ave; Mr. O'Keefe, to amend the charter of the Brooklyn Mutual Savings Bank; Mr. Murphy, to authorize the erection of a Soldiers' Monument in New York.

BILLS PASSED.

To release interest on lands to Catharine Smith. Adjourned. BILLS INTRODUCED.

MEETING OF THE WEST-SIDE ASSOCIATION.

body was getting it. The Association unanimously agreed that property situated on the west side of the city would be equally as valuable as that on the east side were the streets properly graded and uniformly laid out. One gentleman said that the time was when a street could be opened from the East to the North Rivers for \$2,000, and now the surveyor's bill for surveying a distance of two blocks amounts to more than \$1,700. Though much credit is due to the Central Park Commissioners yet they are not wholly blameless.

On motion of Gen. Butterfield it was resolved that the Executive Committee of the Association be requested to consider the object and if deemed proper to invite the attention of the Hudson River Railroad Company to the great benefits likely to follow to themselves and to the city at large by the proper construction of a double track above their present track from St. John's Park to Spuyten Duyvel Creek for Metropolitan travel by steam power.

power.

Mr. Knapp said that some time ago a Committee had waited on Commodore Vanderbilt to induce him to run lecal trains as far as Spuyten Duyvel. He entered into the plan with spirit and said that he could by down a side track for a few miles for the accommodation of Express trains thus giving readway for the short trains. The Commodore further stated that he would attend to the matter immediately. After waiting for several months. trains thus giving roadway for the short trains. The Commodore further stated that he would attend to the matter immediately. After waiting for several months, and finding nothing being done, the Committee again waited on Mr. Vanderbilt, but were informed that steps were about to be taken to push forward the work. Since that time they had heard nothing further. It was said by some of the members that the great obstacles in the way of improving up town property are not the rocks but the corrupt Judges. Mr. Clark spoke highly of the Under ground Hailway of London. He had ridden over it and was much pleased with it in every particular. The statement which had been made, declaring that the employés of the Underground Road suffered from ill health was instruc. From all that he could learn, he was sare that the only practical means of communication between the upper and lower part of the eity was by underground railroads. A motion was carried instructing the Executive Committee to cooperate with the East Side Association for the purpose of advancing the cause of underground railroads.

THE STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Military Associaion of the State of New York was held at noon yester lay, at Steinway Hall The officers of last year were re elected as follows: President, Brig.-Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall; 1st Vice-President, Col. C. H. Thompson; 2d Vice-President, Maj.-Gen. R. L. Howard; 3d Vice-President, Brig.-Gen. E. A. Brown; 4th Vice-President, Brig.-Gen. E. A. Brown; 4th Vice-President, Brig.-Gen. H. D. Bario; Recording Secretary, Lt.-Col. Henry Heath: Corresponding Secretary, Major F. M. Wheeler; Treasurer, Col. F. A. Conkling; Chaplain, Rev. T. C. Strong, D.D. After the organization a recess of one hour was taken, during which the dues for the past year were paid in, and other muor business attended to. The President's annual address is of unusual interest. The opening portion is devoted to Gen. Grant and his administration. He says: It is true we expect pence from his administration, and surely no man has ever assumed the reins of the Executive possessed of greater means for the preservation of peace. The candidate of one party but the friend of all that is right and just in the doctrines of both, and, I firmly believe, the enemy of all that is corrupt and irrational, alke in those who supported and those who opposed his election. In a moment of great political strife the man popular with one party and least objectionable with the other was chosen. On the question of the State support of the National Guard he said: Certain of country financiers, tural solons, have hatched schemes for curtaining the support granted by the laws to our State troops: they would be pleased to see a law passed granting the National Guard the privilege of arming and sustaining itself. Why, gentlemen, these very political economists of the Deckery school would be the first to denounce the mefficiency of the State militia, should no properly-organized troops exist in their locality, in the event of an appeal to arms for the preservation of the peace being requisite. I have no patience with such men, and while no apprehension need be entertained that their design will be accomplished, it is to be regretted that they have been placed in positions which permit them, as public officers, to propagate such pervention of common s wall; 1st Vice-President, Col. C. H. Thompson; 2d Vice-President, Ma).-Gen. R. L. Howard; 3d Vice-President will be accomplished, it is to be regretted that they have been placed in positions which permit them, as public officers, to propagate such perversion of common sense. We ask of the State simply the necessaries for the sup-port of the State militia. We are ready to expend dollar for dollar with the State. Let us have no more of this penny-wise-pound-foolish doctrine. I deprecate the re-peal of the commutation law, because there is no other law existing for raising the funds for the support of the national multib. Each of the ways of a fax low world.

the recommendation that in any reduction of the National Guard total disbandment of inefficient commands be resorted to, seems to have been approved of by the Commander-in-thief; and by General Orders No. 14, General Headquarters, Jan. 5, 1868, 42 regiments, 32 company organizations, and one battery of artiliery, were disbanded and mustered out of the service.

He expressed his regret that the Commissioners had not placed the Central Park at the service of the First Division, and next adverts to the difficulty of obtaining recruits for the militia, suggesting that the grand objection to enlisting was that the term of service was too long. It would be well, he thinks, if a shorter term—say four years—active service and the same period in reserve, were fixed upon. He urged that camp instruction and rifle shooting should be made compulsory, in order that the men, in case of war, might have some idea of the field duties of a soldier. The address touched upon all the points which have arisen during the past year, making many suggestions which will doubtless prove of great value. The Association will continue its session to-day.

The reception given last evening by the nembers of the New-York State Military Association athed to the First and Second Divisions National Guard he members visiting this city on the occasion of the natinecting of the Association, was a very brillian ed with flags and bunting, and the walls, where the deferment whitewashed were newly pain a delicate tint which considers with a delicate that which considerably improved their appearance. From each of the gas brackets were suspended blue slig guidons, on which were inscribed the States of the Union. On the east and west walls were suspended blue entrains dotted with glit stars, and also several stands of silk colors handsomely embroidered with the arms of the State. The beams supporting the roof were profusely decorated with American flags drooping from staffs. The galleries contained a number of flags hanging in graceful folds in the shape of maniles. Festooms of oak leaves entwined with flowers were suspended from every joist presenting a beautiful effect. The various company rooms, which were thrown open to visitors, were handsomely decorated with military trappings of every pattern. The musket-racks and lockers shone like mirrors and were surmounted with flags and bunting. The hall leading to the drill room was lined with garrison flags having the appearance of an immense marquee tent. Previous to the commencement of the drill, His Expelency Gov. Hoffman, escorted by Brig.-Gen. Aspinwall, and attended by his staff, arrayed in their brilliant uniforms, marched into the hall, and took a position facing the battalion. Here they were joined by Major-Gen. Shaler and staff, commanding the First Division. The Governor remained during the cutire drill, which was enjoyed by all but the ladies who seemed anxious to descend to the floor. At the beginning of the promenade concert the number of promenaders was everything but large. There was a goodly attendance of ofheers of the First Division, but a large majority of them were unattended by ladies, and had it not been for the members of the 2nd Hegiment there would have been but a light sprinkling of the fair sex. A number of the guests were entertained by Gen. Aspinwall at his headquarters. Besides Gen. Shaler and staff, Gnkey, Brinker, Remmey, Wilcox, and Conkin, and a number of subordinate officers of the various regiments of this city and Brooklyn were

LECTURES.

PROF. VON SCHLAGINTWEIT ON HIGH ASIA. The third of the course of four lectures on 'High Asia," by Prof. Robert Von Schlagintweit, the distinguished German traveler and naturalist, was given last evening in the large hall of the Historical Society's building on Second-ave. Reaming the thread of his marrative at the point where it had been dropped at the close of the preceding lecture, Prof. Von Schlagintmeit described the religious beliefs and customs which prevails in Thibet. The prevailing faith is Enddhism. The inhabitants of the high mountain regions are very devout, usually assembling several times daily about the sacred Banyan tree, which is carefully preserved near every village, and there performing their religious rites. These are accompanied with offerings of fruits, vegetables, flour, and aromatic herbs, which are burned as a sacrifice to their various deitles. The religious exercises are accompanied with music of drums, trumpets, and other loud instruments, and it is esteemed an act of peculiar saucity for some devont monk or nun in dying to leave his or her bones as a bequest to some religious institution, with the special distinguished German traveler and naturalist, was given and it is esteemed an act of peculiar sanctity for some devout monk or min in dying to leave his or her bones as a bequest to some religious institution, with the special proviso that the said bones shall be formed into musical instruments to be used at these religious festivals. The lecturer gave an interesting account of the adventures of himself and brothers in their attempt to reach the top of Monnt Ibiganin, 25,373 feet in highl. The natural difficulties of the ascent were aggravated by the total lack of guides or of any person to furnish them any information in reference to the higher regions of the Himslayas. The limibitiants of the mountain sides never voluntarily vecture into the more elevated regions beyond their ordinary dwelling places, and can only be induced to go by payments of money. During their explorations, the lecturer and his brother remained for ten days and rilights at a hight of more than 15,000 feet above the sea level, and slept two nights at a hight of 19,620 feet without experiencing any permanent ill effects from it. He did not believe, however, that a person could live for any great length of time in so refined an atmosphere. The highest permanent human habitation on the surface of the globe is the Euddhist monastery of Haule, in Thibet, at a hight of 15,117 feet above the sea. In the next lecture the lecturer will describe his journey from this point to Chinese Afghistan.

CERAMICS.

Gov. Lyon of Lyonsdale delivered a lecture

Near his place was an immense bed of knolin, or decomposed feldspar. By subjecting some of this material, under certain conditions, to a very high heat, he succeeded in producing something very beautiful, resembling shell in its appearance. Finally he presented the Emperor with a cup. Thus, from a bed of earth hitherto esteemed useless, an article of great use and profit was made, which soon gave employment to thousands of workmen. The lecturer gave an interesting history of the various methods employed in manufacturing pottery.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD DIS-PUTE.

THE ISSUE OF THE INTEREST CERTIFICATES-STATEMENTS OF MR. VANDERBILT AND

The case of Isaac N. Jeneks against the New-York Central Railroad Company, occupied attention of the Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice Ingraham, yesterday. This case came up on the order to show cause why the injunctions heretofore granted and variously modified, against the issuing of the so per cent of interest certificates on the New-York Central Hailroad stock, which has been arnounced by advertisement, should not be vacated. On this motion the affidavits of Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Schell, and Mr. Clark, taken before Mr. Redfield as Referee en behalf of the plaintiff were read. The examination was commenced on the 14th inst., but no important testimony was taken on that day. It was resumed on the 15th, when Mr. Vanderbilt testified that Mr. Chapin. Mr. Chark and himself were appointed to make the investigation, and to recommend some measure to allow the stockholders to have the proper amounts that were due them in some form. The statemens prepared showed that there was a very large amount of money that had been expended by the road, legitimately and properly belonging to the stockholders, with the surpluses that the road had received for a long period back; and he supposed that amount of-money belonged properly to the stockholders. The expenditures were for everything pertaining to a road; the laying of tracks, the procuring of rolling stock, the buying of real estate, and everything of that kind—to add to the property of the road, and enable them to do their business; and they took that mode of using that surplus money, as they earned it, in preference to calling on the stockholders for new appropriations. The company chose to give the stockholders certificates of their interest in the improvements was commenced on the 1tth inst., but no important testidid not know that the certificates gave the stockholders any rights they did not have before. The company had not the means, unless they went into the market and raised the money, to pay back the stockholder all this large amount of money that they had used, belonging properly to him, therefore they took this mode to remunerate him.

properly to him, therefore they took this mode to remunerate him.

Q. Assuming that the aggregate amount of the interest certificates issued on the 19th of December had been precisely equal to the amount of the capital stock of the Company, what practical difference does it make to the stockholder whether he gets an eight per cent dividend upon the stock, or a four per cent dividend upon the stock and a four per cent dividend upon the stock and a four per cent dividend upon the interest certificate? A. I do not know anything about that; I know that I had but one motive, and that was to give the stockholder what was justly due him.

Q. And what did you give him, in the interest certificate, beyond increasing that upon which a dividend in cash was to be declared? A. We supposed, or I supposed, that that amount of property that we had used justly belonged to the stockholders, and I did not see any other mode of giving him that that belonged to him than this.

than this.

Q. What interest do these certificates give to the stock-holder which he did not have before? A. I suppose that these interest certificates show the indebtedness of the Company to the stockholder to that amount, and which they are ready and whiling to pay him interest on. Q. Do you recollect now the net earnings of the Com which were shown to have been so expended! A.

No. 1 do not.

Q. Or any of the details by which the sum total warrived att. A. That was made up by our Treasurer and

Q. Or any of the details by which the sum total was arrived at f. A. That was made up by our treasurer and Secretary, at the effice, and I took for granted that they were right, and, therefore, I courted the investigation. That was one of the causes why we selected that Committee to investigate the affairs of the Company.

Q. By "that committee" I understand you to refer to the gentlemen whose names are appended to the report in this morning's TRIBUNG. A. Yes, Sir. I do not know one of these gentlemen individually, yet may know them all if I see them. To my recollection I do not know any of them individually; but I said that I wanted three as good men as we have got in the State, and that the public will have confidence in; I said, "I want you to select who those gentlemen are;" and one said that Mr. So-and-so was a good man, and another Mr. So-and-so, and that is the way they were selected. "Very well," said I, "if they are as good men as we have got in this State, select them, and let them investigate the matter;" and they did it, and that Is the result of the investigation; I wanted to be fully borne out in the estimation of the public.

Q. That committee was appointed to examine the stock Q. That committee was appointed to examine the stock books simply, was it not? A. The whole affairs of the Company, as I understood it, or as I intended it.
Q. That Committee was not charged, was it, with the duit; of investigating the amount expended by the Central Railroad Company, from its formation until the dating of this resolution, for permanent improvements; A. I supposed they had tall power to investigate the whole affairs of all the transactions of the Central Railroad; I supposed so; I could not tell you the language of the resolution; that was my intention; I wanted some-lock to investigate the whole transaction all through. to investigate the whole transaction were you present at the inecting at which that Con-ice was appointed if A. Yes.

Does the resolution as published in The Tribute espond with your reconcilion of the resolution under the Committee was appointed? A. I suppose it to

ratings and expenditures for the year 1868 † A. I sup-use they have; I suppose that the report is all fully ade up; I have not seen it; the directions were to have

A I think somewhere about the 1st of December; but insamuch as we were not quite ready (and I did not know that until within a very few days), our Secretary or Trea-surer applied for an extension of that time, and he got the privilege, and I am told since that it was done and

made all up.

Q. Have you as President signed the report of the road f A. No, sir; that is the business of the Vice-President, as I suppose. Either the President or Vice-President has the power. He does all that. I do not do any of that office business. He had not examined the books and did not know anything about the expenses or respits of the road. No proposition was made in 1808 to acrease the stock. He would have vetoed any such

ceipts of the road. No proposition was made in 1868 to increase the stock. He would have vetoed any such proposition.

Q. Who originated this plan of interest certificates the A. I rather think that I originated it. I started it myself. I was seeking some mode to give the stockholders what belonged to them. Then we called in such and as we had among our directors, to help along to get it into shape to suit as; and finally we fixed upon that thing. I think if there is any responsibility about the starting, or the whole of it, you can put it on to me.

Q. If the Legislature should not hereafter authorize an increase in the stock, when could I, as a holder of an interest certificate, get the principal sum represented by the certificate, get the principal sum represented by the certificate, get the principal sum represented by the certificate, get the principal sum representative of so much property, as I take it. I do not think it a higher representation than stock. The holder has evidence that he has so much property there; he calls it property, or he may not call it property; that is another thing. I call it just as good as stock. That is the way I estimate it. The certificate representanothing more than the indebtedness to the interested stockholders. I presume that heretofore the Central owned some other railroad stocks and property. That was paid for out of the earnings of the road. Therefore they calculated that that is property, and that it legitimately belongs to the stockholders, but the stockholders hadn't it represented: it still belonged to the company. For instance, they had a thousand or so shares of the Lake Shore Road; they took it when they originally built the road, and paid for it out of the earnings of the road.

Q. Then, in making up an estimate for the total amount of interest certificates you included not only the permanent improvements on the line of the road, but property or interest in other roads, which you had purchased. A. On the connection roads; all the books were in the office at Al

and everything that pertains to daily expenses and daily use.

Q. Do you mean repairs! A. Yes.

Q. And the supply of engines in place of engines broken and destroyed! Yes; keeping the stock up in every way.

Q. Supply of cars for cars worn out, and bridges for bridges broken down! A. Yes.

Q. Supply of rails for broken or worn away! A. Yes.

I will close that up with a closer answer than you put it,

My idea of a railroad is this; If I take possession of a railroad to-day, I send my men over to examine it in every particular and all over. They report to me its condition, and then it is my business to see that it is kept up equal in every respect to what R is then, for the next year's report, in respect to the redling stock and every-thing clse. If I increase it beyond that, that is a subject which may be credited to the road—to the stockhelders, if you please; I mean that if we take hold of a road and investigate it, and find that it has so much rolling stock, worth so much money, and the road-bed in such a condition. At the end of the year we see if we have bettered those things—if we have bettered the road-bed, or the rolling stock, over the has percent leak of attention or the part of the Superintendent. e than it was f Supposing it is worse, then the a lack of attention on the part of the Superinte been a lack of attention on the part of the superintendent, for our directors are to keep everything up, and if there is a possibility of our improving anything for the good of the road, then they have to make the improvement. If, in the place of an eld wooden bridge that cost \$500, We build an fron one that costs \$5,000, the surplus amount, beyond what it would have cost to have built a new weeden bridge, would be a proper amount for construction.

struction.

Q. Please to explain the theory upon which you issued Q. Please to explain the theory then when yether the interest certificates? A. Upon the theory that we have used so much of the stockholder's money, that they were justly entitled to, and that had been withheld from

were justly entilled to, and that had been withheld from them by former Boards.

Q. Do you mean that such use of the money of the stockholders, to buil! new bridges in place of old or broken down bridges, &c., is improperly using the money of the stockholders! A. Not the way you put it; the way I answer, it is. For instance: here is an old wooden bridge that cost \$500. That was a charge at the time it was built, to the railroad. Suppose we build a bridge that cost \$5,000 instead of \$500. Then I say that \$4,500 of that money is fair consideration belonging to the stockholders of the road. You keep the whole \$500, but the surplus is from the stockholder's money, because their money was taken to build it.

Q. Have you a right, as Directors, to use a stockholder's money for such purposes! A. I cannot say whether we

money; and it has been so in every road I have been in

money; and it has been so in every road I have been in yet.

Q. Am I to understand you that during your connection with the road net earnings have not been applied to construction I A. No. If they wanted any repairs they would use the money of the company, as they had it on hand, and at the end of the year would arrange it.

Q. Am I to understand that you have not used the money of the stockholders for construction I A. No; I did not want you to understand that. We use any money that is in the treasury to keep our road fixed. When we wind up at the end of the year the result is as I tell you. We might have spent considerable of that money, but we had enough to do all our Business with besides.

Q. Then is this the theory: that if at the end of the year you find the road was of more value than it was at the beginning of the year, you can issue interest certificates to represent that increase I. A. No; that is not the theory.

Q. What is the theory, then I. A. If you have been running a road and you spend nine of ten millions to run it, if I cannot to do it for eight, and do it as well, I am ready to go from the road. That is profit enough for me. That has been my principle with steamships. I never had any advantage of anybody in running steamships, but if I could hot run a steamship along side of another man, and do it as well as he, for 20 per cent less than it costs him, I would leave the ship.

Q. I am speaking of the application of net earnings to construction, and what you mean by the expression. During your connection with the road, have you or not applied any carrings to construction I A. If they had any construction to make they have made it.

Q. What has been the fact I. A. I do not know about that.

Mr. Vanderbilt said he was disposed to answer as far

Mr. Vanderbilt said he was disposed to answer as far as he could, and as far as he knew; but he did not want to go into what he did not know. It is, said he, a monstrous sight of labor to do this thing. We have got as smart fellows as there are in this country anywhere; but they were at work for months. My instructions were these; "I want you to see how much money that legitimately belonged to the stockholders you have used in new construction and in enlargement of the rolling stock, &c., from such a time." They were a very long while in making that up. When they did make it up they made a report; and from that report—from what they stated (for I did not even read it, as I have every confidence in the people)—they made up this statement, and it is from that statement that we have made this report.

The idea of thus dealing with the property of the road occurred to him as soon as he became connected with it. He had applied the same rule to every road ne had. He had not issued certificates for the Harlem or Hudson River Road. Mr. Vanderbilt said he was disposed to answer as far

He had applied the same rule to every road he had. He had not issued certificates for the Harlem or Hudson River Road.

Q. Why not issue certificates to the stockholders of the Harlem road as well as to the Central? A. It is not so big a road; it is a small thing with a little capital of only about \$6,000,000. Q. But as the property of the stockholders, it is just as valuable to them? A. Yes, but we did not do this until I was satisfied that it was all right, and that the road could not be injured by it. The stockholders, it is just as valuable to them? A. Yes, but we did not do this until I was satisfied that it was all right, and that the road could not be injured by it. The stockholders must not be in a hurry. There will be a day when they will get the benefit of all the other property. We do not want to cramp the real estate in any manner. We are buying real estate every day. I use the Harlem road just as though it all belonged to me, and that is the way I shall control every other road as long as I control any—as though it all belonged to me. It is our intention to deal in the same way with the Harlem and the Hudson liver roads whenever they will bear it. There have been not carnings applied to construction in both the roads, and there is in every other road in the whole country.

Q. Why was not the intention of the Directors to issue such certificates made known to the public! A. Made known to the public! Made known to a gaug of thieves and robbers in Wall-st.! That is the reason.

Q. Up to what period did you keep the secret! A. All the time, until it was done; it was done at night, because we could not do it in the day; the people were not here; a number of directors were not here; we never made up our minds to this until very late Friday, I think it was, before we made up our minds exactly how it should be done, and then some of our principal directors were up the road and could not get them here, and did not get them here until Saturday night; I do not know that anybody knew it except Mr. Clark, Mr. C

Q. Will you state whether you did or not intentionally conceal this from the other directors! A. We did not know ourselves what we were going to do; we were making up the figures to see what it would work to, and when we came to that point we decided to call our di-

when we came to that point we decided to call our directors together.

Mr. Clark goes somewhat more in detail into the plans and proposed method for distributing this surplus. It is not denied in the affidavits of any of the three that interest on investments was in some cases included in the estimate. Mr. Field said they expected to have another affidavit showing that Mr. Vanderbilt had been a large purchaser of stock in view of this issue.

Mr. Fairchild, for defendants, said he had been promised copies of the affidavits already read, but they had not been given him. He did not complain of that, as he knew the substance of them, but must object to this new affidavit until it was served. After some discussion, the further hearing of the motion was adjourned to Thursday.

SENATORS VS. JOURNALISTS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: We had, on Monday, a very pretty little row in the Senate. Senators Harlan, Pomeroy, and others purge themselves of the charges implied in the letter of Gen. Boynton to The Cincinnati Gazette, republished in these columns last Saturday. Assuming them to believe that the writer in question was really as untrustworthy and insignificant as they wrothfully declared him to be, it is amazing that they should dignify him with so much notice, and, still more surprising, having done so, that they did not cleanse their skirts better of the charges. what the public wanted, if they heard any more op the subject, was a little light on it. not know that Congressional Committees ever do rather better than frotby declamations. At all events, a clear statement of the case, and the plainest evidence, that they had neither directly or indirectly any interest in these matters, and in all their official action did the ery best that could have been done for the interest in believe, whenever they show it, that the Senators, the Secretary, and the Indian Office, are in these, as in all other matters, "pure and undeflied." That they have never countenanced the robbery of ignorant Indians of their lands for a song. That they have neither been the friends or partners of railroad companies, or obtained for them, while holding holding high place, more than they could have got in a purely business way. That they have never elected in favor of speculators and against settlers. It strikes us that the letter of Gen. Boynton offers a very fine opportunity to do this. In the present condition of land matters in the West it would not be a bad thing to have a little more light on the subject.

INSPECTOR LEONARD'S FUNERAL-A CORREC-

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Washington, Jan. 17, 1809.

Sir: In your report of the funeral services of the late Inspector Leonard, you state that the Masonie ceremonies at the grave were performed by the Rev. Eastman Benjamin. Please correct this error, as they were performed by W. Bro. Alonzo Nicholson, Master of Mosaic Lodge No. 418 of this city.

MEMBER OF THE PRATERNITY,

New-York, Jan. 19, 1869.

THE BLAISDELL-ECKEL CASE.

The trial of this case was resumed yesterday, and Isaac S. Schuyler was recalled by the Government, and testified: When I employed men to work in the dis tillery, I did so by order of Blaisdell & Eckel. Cross-examined: That is my signature (referring to a signature to an affidavit shown him); the affidavit referred to stated that the holes cut through the floor over the tubs stated that the holes cut through the floor over the tubs were made to prevent the tubs from overflowing, and that no spirits were conveyed through them, and that the only hose on the premises was about 25 feet long, and kept for the purpose of washing out the distillery. Redirect: Made this silidavit at defendants office, at the request of Blaisdell & Eckel; about 15 men were present in thefoffice; after the paper was drawn up it was harriedly and indistinctly read, when we were all called up to sign it; we went up to sign it in a hurry, two or three at a time; I did not see any swearing, or any hands raised; they merely put their names down and went away; the things I then tostified to I can festify to to-day; when I made the affidavit I was not in the employ of Blaisdell & Eckel; if was working over in Williamsburgh; they came to me and said they wanted to get possession of some of their whisky which had been sezzed, and wanted my signature as a matter of form. William H. Barrows, recalled, testified: When I seized detendants' establishment I found no rectifier's book in the rectfying house. James F. Dezendorf, called by the Government, testified: Had charge of the rectfying house; was engaged by Blaisdell at \$50 per week to take charge; made application for a license, by request of Blaisdell; no spirits were received at the rectifying house except from the distillery during April and May, 1868, we were accustomed to running off spirits from the distillery to the rectifying house by means of a hose, which was attached to the Cistentroon and run in under the floor; that it was generally mideration that he had seen the hose attached to the cistentroon and run in under the floor; that it was generally moderation that the had seen the hose attached to the Cistentroon and run in under the floor; that it was generally moderation that the had seen the hose attached to the Cistentroon and run in under the floor; that it was generally moderation that the capacity of the distillery in May, 1868, was about 400 gallons were made to prevent the tubs from overflowing, and

MARINE DISASTER.

A Cable dispatch says the bark Ann, Capt.

THE MORNING STAR SCHOOL.

Last evening a meeting of the officers and

MEETING OF THE OFFICERS AND TEACHERS OF THE SCHOOL.

teachers of the Morning Star Sunday-School, numbering fifty ladies and gentlemen, was held at the residence of Dr. Perry, No. 24 West Twenty-ninth-st., for the purpose of transacting business connected with the school-room, from which they were recently ejected. Dr. Perry presided. After some general business had been disposed of, Dr. Perry called attention to the letters of Mr. Shearman, Mr. [Fisk's attorney, which appeared in the morning journals vesterday. The general opinion expressed at the meeting, was that the assertion made by Mr. Shearman, to the effect that Dr. Perry endeavored "to extort" pecuniary assistance to a large amount, was altogether untrue. The true fact of the case was expressed as follows: The officers of the Morning Star Sunday School, knowing perfectly well that in the event of their being obliged to rent another hall equally suitable for carrying on a Sanday school they would be obliged to pay at least \$2,000 a year. Dr. Perry demed the statement that Messrs. Fisk and Gould offered to pay the rent of a comfortable hall for three years, such rent to be double of what the school officials paid for their apartment in Pike's Opera House. With regard to the several rooms offered by Mr. Fisk, neither of them, either in interior appearance or location was to be compared with that of the "Opera House," Dr. Perry also claimed that every possible effort was made by his counsel to ascertain to whom the rent should be pay able, but to no end, as no satisfactory understanding could be had with Mr. Fisk's attorney. Dr. Perry men tioned that the assertion of Mr. Shearman, published in THE TRIBUNE, to the effect that no one called on him for information in regard to the ownership of the Opera House is absurd, as Dr. Perry's counsel, Mr. Crosby, alleges he made inquiries several times at Mr. Shearman's office, but failed to get a satisfactory reply to any queries asked. Before the meeting adjourned, the letter pu by Mr. Shearman was read by Dr. Kimball, one of the Secretaries of the Sunday-School, and commented upon by Dr. Perry and other gentlemen present. It was finally conceded that Dr. Perry had acted judiciously throughout, and that Mr. Shearman's letter embodied series of misstatements. The Sunday-school teachers and officers resolved to find some place for temporary shelter, and to follow up the good intentions which they adopted on their first opening the Morning Star Sunday School in Pike's Opera House. CARD FROM JOHN P. CROSBY, ESQ.

To the Editor of The Tribunc. Sir: A plain statement of facts, in so far as

I have been connected with the affairs of the Morning

Star Sunday-school, with set the public right as to the true merits of the case, and will show how far the com munication of Thos. G. Shearman, esq., in this morning's TRIBUNE is entitled to justify the owners of Pike's Opera House in their administration of "might" instead of "right." Some three or four weeks ago Dr. Perry called "right." Some three or four weeks ago Dr. Perry called on me to consult me as to his rights under a lease which he held from Mr. Pike for three years, from October 16, 1859, for the use of the supper-room of Pike's Music Hall as a Sunday-school room. Mr. Pisk, the purchaser from Mr. Pike, having stated to Dr. Perry that he must have the room, and, having invited a proposition from Dr. Perry as to the compensation he would require to give up his lease, a negotiation was opened by Mr. Shearman, on the part of Mr. Fisk, with Dr. Perry and one of his supporters, and I was requested by them to call on Mr. Shearman, and carry on the negotiation. I did so, and had two interviews with him on the subject, at the latter of which, after requesting him to lay before Mr. Fisk our ultimatum, he promised to do so, and to let me know the result, and on my requesting that no steps should be taken adversely without due notice, he said, "Of course there would be none." On the 7th instant, a few days after the hast above mentioned interview. Dr. Perry handed ne the amount due for rent on the 10th inst., requesting me to see it paid to the proper party. On the 9th laddressed and sent a note to Mr. Shearman, asking him if he had any answer for me in the matter between us, and stating that Dr. Perry had paid his rent to me, and asking him to whom I should pay the rent. This note was delivered to Mr. Shearman on the day it was written, and receiving no answer on that day. I sent to his office ou Monday, and on every succeeding day but one, and sometimes twice a day for an answer, until Friday, when a business engagement called me from the city, and on my return on Saturday evening I was informed by Dr. Perry that Mr. Fisk should pay Dr. Perry School for the surrender of the lease, or \$5,000 and the 500 camp stools which were used by the school. This was not untrasonable in the judgment of Dr. Perry's friends, as the only room that could be had for the purpose, which hi any way approached in its desirable qualities the room they had, w

the rent was not paid on the day to recater." It will be hard to convince the public that the information asked for in my note of the 9th, as to whom I should pay the rent placed in my hands by Dr. Perry, was not designedly withheld, pending a negotiation, in order that a forfeiture of the lease might be claimed. Leaving Mr. Shearman and Mr. Fisk to reconcile their conduct to their consciences and the public as they best may, I am yours, respectfully. John P. Crosny,

No. 25 Pine-st., Jan. 19, 1809.

THE ROGERS MURDER THE INQUEST ADJOURNED.

Yesterday was the day appointed by Coroner Flynn for the further investigation into the circumstances attendant on the murder of Mr. Charles M. Rogers. By advice of Mayor Hall and District-Attorney Garvin, the Coroner decided to adjourn the investigation indefinitely,

in order to afford the Police further time for working up the case. As yet, no further developments have been un-earthed by the Police, and, judging from present appearances, nothing of interest will be disclosed for some time to come. James Logan and Tallant are still confined in the Mercer st. Police-Station, and James Logan No. 2, and his brother Michael, in the East Thirty-lifth-st. Police-Station. Charley Munday and Jim Gallagher remain in the House of Detention for Witnesses. They are as reti-cent as ever, and, when spoken to on the subject of the murder, claim to know nothing whatever of the matter.

LAXITY OF SING SING PRISON RULES.

Since the escape from Sing Sing of the supposed principal in the Rogers murder has come to light, the frequency of the "jail deliveries" at this institution has occasioned considerable comment upon the custom of allowing convicts the freedom of the prison yard. It is stated that two or three days since a passenger on one of the down trains on the Hudson River Railroad stepped upon the platform of a car as the train was passing Sing Sing Prison, and threw a bundle of clothing into the prison yard. A convict was seen to pick it up and hurry away from the scene. prison yard. A convi

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. B. Garnett.—The Deputy Marshals are appointed, we presume, by the Marshal, who is also probably the best person to apply to for the information you

wish.

Henry Keppel.—The City Chamberlain receives a salary of \$10,000, and another one of the same amount as County Treasurer. Mr. Sweeney gave up the interest voluntarily, either at the beginning of his term or very near it.

A Subscriber.—There is a brief description of the

A Subscriber.—There is a brief description of the Yosemite Valley in the American Cyclopædia and in J. S. Hittell's "Resources of California," published by Widdleton, New-York, 1866. There is some mention of it in Bowles's "Across the Continent."

A Constant Reader.—Unless there were a distinct understanding to the contrary, the election of the Governor should determine which party carries a State. State.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—Tohacca unchanged. Cotton dall. Flour steady; Superfine, \$5 500.856, Extra. \$6 500.856 75; Double Extra. \$7.57.65
Superfine, \$5 500.856, Extra. \$6 500.867 75; Double Extra. \$7.57.65
\$8.0 perfine, \$5 500.856, Extra. \$6 500.867 75; Double Extra. \$7.57.65
\$9.7 Triple Extra to Fance, \$6 500.8610 Wheat dall and unchanged. Corn dall; White, \$657.700, Oxfordill at \$697.200. Barley quiet and prices unchanged. \$87. \$1 500.841 33. Pork Ligher; political and extra the state of the price of th

11 000 bbls. Plour, 43,000 bush. Wheat, 31,000 bush. Corn. 22,006 bush. Oats, 3 800 bush. Rre, 3,500 bush. Barley, 4 500 Hogs. Shopments — 5,500 bush. Barley, 4 500 Hogs. Shopments — 5,500 bush. Corn. 10,000 bush. Oats, 4,600 hush. Sarley, 6,600 Hogs. Index a sominal; Middlings. File; saies, 2,100 bales; receipts 1,007 bales; eborts, 5,840 bales. Gold, 55. Sterling Exchange, 1478; Common, 101,001 bush. Corn. 12,00 bush. Corn. 10,000 bush. Corn. 10,000 bush. Corn. 10,000 bush. 1 Prime. 10-10-11.

Mounta. Jan. 19.—Cotton closed dull and drosping: Middlings. 25.

Mounta. Jan. 19.—Cotton closed dull and drosping: Middlings. 25.

Sig.; sales 200 bales: receipts, 2,626 bales; exports to Liverpool. 6,48

tales; coastwise. 40 bales.

Savannan, Ga., Jan. 19.—Cotton—The market quiet and closed dull.

Middling. 27;6250c.; sales, 200 bales; receipts, 2,500 bales; exports—

coastwise. 705 bales. Middlings, 204-027c.
CHARLESTON, Jam. 10.—Cotton—The market is doll and depressed,
and §c. lower; sales 100 bales; Middlings, 27-jc. Receipts, 1,747 bales.
Exports coastwise, 1,856 bales.
Accesses, Ga., Jam. 10.—Cotton—The market is dull and lower;
also, 475 bales; receipts, 1,015 bales; Middlings, 20jc.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET-Jan. 19. CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET-JAN. 19.

Reef Cattle—Receipts, 529 head; market improved and prices on all grades advanced full 1 [c. 砂 fb, and on lots a fraction more; sales as Katra at 第13 25元章[4]; first quality, 第12章[17]; second quality, 第10 5元章[4]; first quality, 第10 50 head; prices unchanged; good lots were sold at 7c.

Vermont Spring Water.—The heat remedy known for Cancer, crofuls, Kidney Diseases, etc. Sold by Drugsista, and by SANE & Co., No. 417 Broome st., New York.

Missisquoi Spring Water.—The only known remedy for Gan-gur and all Diseases of the Kidneys.
For Sale by Druggists.

DEPOT. No. 535 Bhoadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

GIFFIN-LAMPLEY-On Thursday, Jan. 14. by the Rev. P. Bottome, assisted by the Rev. W. F. Watkins, the Rev. Charles M. Giffs, Partor of the Neventh-ave. M. E. Church, to Belle Lampley of Brooklyn. Cincinnati papers please copy. All Notices of Marriages must be indersed with full

name and address.

DIED.

BLAND—On Sunday, Jan. 17, Humphrey Bland, aged 57 years.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late, residence, No. 32 Lafayette-place, on Welmestay, at 11 o'clock a. in.
CALLDWELL—On Toesday, Jan. 18, at the residence of his sensin law, S. A. McKinier, Newlurgh, Orange Co., S. Y., Andrew Canlidsell, sens. a native of Scotland, in the Tlat year of his age.
Notice of the funeral hereafter.
Canada papers please copy.
DYER—At Mott Haven, on Sunday, Jan. 17, Mrs. Jane R. L., wife of Oliver Dyer, aged 30 years, I month and 21 days.
The funeral services will be held at the Episcopal Church, an Garden-at, near Fordham-are, (which must from Harlem dridge), Nott Haven, on.
Wednesday, Jan. 70, at 115 o'clock a. m. Friends in the city can take the 101 Harlem train, and return by the 14 train.

HARRIS—In Catskill, on Sunday, the 17th Inst., Sarab F. Harris, wife of Samuel Harris, in the 6th year of her age.

Samuel Harris, in the 6th year of her age.

MARSH—On Monday, the 18th hast, of acriet fever, Jessie Winne,
Marsh, aged 2 years, 2 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend
the favoral from the residence of her grandfather. Eathert L. Darragh,
No. 259 West Pitt-Sibbat, on Wednesday at 1 o'clock, without
further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills McCLEERY-On Tuesday, Jan. 19, Hugh McCleery, in the 724 year

his age.
The relatives and frients of the family, also the members of the Presbyterian Church, corner of Eleventhest, and Second-ave., are invited to attend the funeral at I o'clock on Thursday, from his late residence, No. 257 West Houston at.

MILLS—At Corning, N. Y., on Saturday, the 16th inst., Eliza Wellington, order of Elizaverth D. Mills, and doughter of the late Samuel B. and Amella Wellington, in the July year of her age.

PHILLIPS—Leri S. Phillips, eldest son of Phillip and Sarah Phillips, and D. years.

PHILLIPS—Levi S. Phillips, cases and seed a very sears.

The officers and members of the Oscavel Literary Society are requested to meet at the house of the bereaved parents, No. 273 East Sevents at, to meet at the house of the bereaved parents, to take part in the funeral ceremonics. By order of JOSES H L STEIN.

ABRAHAM H, HUMMEL, Committee.

LEO SCHLESINGER.

SHERWOOD—At Sing Sing, on Monday, Jan. 18, George Sherwood

ared 70 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Jan. 21, at 14 o'clock p. m., from the Presbyterian Church. Sing Sing. Trains leave Thirtieth-14 for Sing Sing at 11; a. m.; return at 4.50 p. m. SPIKS-On Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, Mrs. Elizabeth Spics, relict of William Spics, in the 25d year of her William Spies, in the 331 year of her sgo. Peneral at 1 o'clock p. in. on Thurmar, from the residence of her son-in law, Edwin Mend, No. 74 Seventh-st.

STILES-At Springfield, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 17, Abner Stiles, esq.

STILES—At Springfield, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 17, Abner Stiles, esq., in the 55th year of his age.

Ills relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his faneral at his late residence, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, at 2 o'clock p. m.

STOCKBRIDGE—Suddendy, in Paris, France, on Taesday, Dec. 29, 1800. Einshelt, only daughter of Julia E. Everett and the Rev. De. Joseph Stockbridge, U. S. Navy, aged 15 years.

STOCKM—On Sunday, the 17th inst. after a short illness. Anna Breline, wrife of Julia B. Storm, and daughter of James E. Jankins.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the faneral from thrist Church, corner of Fifth-ave, and Thirty-fifth-at, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m., without further invitation.

STORM—On Friday evening. Jan. 15. Gertie, wife of Thomas Storm, and daughter of the late Charles Miodleton esq.

The relatives and friends at the family are respectfully invited to attend the faneral on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence. No. 21 West Twenty-fourth-at, without forther invitation.

TOM SS—On Sunday, the 17th inst. Maria, wife of Francis Tomes.

TOMES—On Sunday, the lith inst, Maria, without forther invitation.

TOMES—On Sunday, the lith inst, Maria, wife of Francis Tomes in the 7th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Mark's Church, corner Secondary, and Teuth-st., on Wednesday at 10 a. m., precisely. FUNERALS DO-DAY

BLAND, HUMPHREY, No. 20 Lafayette-place, Brookly CONNELLY, Mrs. MARGARET A., No. 225 Grand-st. GLAND, HIMPERICK, No. 25 January one one of the CONNELLY Mrs. MARGARKET A. No. 25 Grandest.
KILIE. JOHN, No. 25 Torthe are
MARKI, JENSEIE WINNIE, No. 250 West Fifty-fifth-st.
MCKAY, JAMES, No. 25 West Trenty-geventhest.
MCLAUGHLIM, MINNIE MAY, No. 250 South Fifth-st., Jersey City.
RUGEE, Mrs. ANNA, No. 74 Suifoile-st.
NIFFERS, Miss BERDORAR.
NTOEM, Mrs. GERTIE, No. 21 West Twenty-fourth-st.
NTOEM, Mrs. ANNA EVELIANE, Fifth-size, and Thirty-fifth-st.
TOMES, Mrs. MARIA, Second-sive, and Tenth-st.
TUDEMAN, ANNA, South Fifth and First-sts., Williamsburgh,
WARING, Mrs. ANNA G., No. 241 Raymend-st., Brooklyn.

Special Betices.

Union Republican General Committee.—A meeting of the above named Committee will be held at Headquarters, corner of Twenty-third-st, and Breadway, on THURNDAY EVENTING, the 21st inst, at 72 clock.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, President.

GRO. H. SHELDON, M. FRIEDSAM, Secretaries.

Ninth Assembly District Boys in Blue —Abingdon-square Battallon meet THIS EVENING, at Armenia Halt, No. 79 Rankst., at 5 o'clock.

WALTER E. SERMAN. Secretaries.
JONETH FORBES, President.
JONETH C. ALLEN. Fifteenth Assembly District met LAST NIGHT and elected

"The City "-MORNING PAPER. ONE CENT.

Aid for the Cretaris.

TO OUR BENEVOLENT PELLOW-UTIZENS.

At a meeting of citizens of New York, held on Friday evening, Jan. 8, 1893, after a most intelligent, sutherate, and carnest exposition of the history of the Revolution in the Island of Creke, and are longuest appeal in behalf of the heroic defenders of liberty and country now strongling there with a barbarous foe, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to obtain subscriptions to farmish these despoted and starting Christians with food, clothing, and other necessaries of life; their lands are ravaged, their toures desolate, their warners destitute of ammunition, their wives and children in exite. These terrible privations have been incurred for the prosectation of the holiest and most essential of human rights. Aid and sympathy needyed at this crists will enable them to triumph, and we owe it as Christian citizens of a prosperous Republic, to our brave, fathful, and unfortunate brethren.

W. C. BRYANT, President.

Dunations will be gratefully received and duly acknowledged by HENRY W. BELLOWS, Pres., No. 104 Keat zothes.

H. T. TUCKERMAN, Sec., No. 51 West 19thes.

SAMUEL G. WARD, Treas, No. 52 Wallest.

J. M. RODOCANCH, No. 30 Pinest.

D. N. BOTASNI, No. 47 Krchange place.

HOWARD CROSRY, No. 308 35 ave.

BENJAMIN N. MARTIN, New-York University.

STEWART L. WOODFORD, No. 271 Broadway.

JOSEPH TROMAN, No. 27 William-st.

Committee.

Contributions of clothing, new or old, sepecially for nomen and children, may be sent to J. M. RODOCANACHI, No. 33 Pineat; or D. N. BOTASSI, No. 47 Exchange place.

"The City "-MORNING PAPER.

New Medical Work. Consumption, Bronchitis, As'hina, and Catarris, Successfully Treated by Medical Inhalations, By H. P. DILLENBACK, M. D.

Octavo volume, 335 pages, colored lithographs and engravings. For sale by W.M. WOOD & Co., New-York; LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, ale by WM. WOOD & Co., per tary in the complete of price.
To those who have weak lungs and narrow chests, and are at all inclined to consumption, the article on Respiratory Exercise alone is well

worth the price of the book.

Dr. DILLENBACK can be consulted at his New-York Office, No. 350 Broadway, cor. Seventeenth st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 21st and 22d of January.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY REGISTER,

Published by
McKILLOP, SPRAGUE & Co. IS THE STANDARD WORK ON CREDITS. The Volume of 1869 will contain a list of the BUSINESS MEN

in all parts of the United States and the Brillah Provinces, with a rating indicating the Relative Standing and Commercial Credit of Each.

NO REFERENCE BOOK IS INSUED.

OF EQUAL EXTENT AND ACCURACY.

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For Hilmots and Missouri Trade.
ADVERTISE IN THE QUINCY WHIG.
Ratablished in 1977.
BAILHACHE & PHILLIPS, Publishers.
Under its new management, the circulation of THE QUINCY WHIG.
AND REPUS, UCAN has been largely increased, and it is now a superior medium of conjuguation with the dealers of Western Hilmots and Northern Missouri.
THE WHIG is published both daily and weekly. It is a first-class newspaper, Republican in position. THE WHIte is publish. both daily and weekly. It is a first-class newspaper, Republican in po. 34; newspaper, Republican in po. 34; newspaper, Republican in po. 34; use the second of the second color of the foreign of the second color of the second city in Illamois in point of population and business under a second city in Illamois in point of population and business understance. The population now numbers about \$2,000 souls. Secretal suppred new buildings are now numbers about \$2,000 souls. Secretal suppred new buildings are now numbers about \$2,000 souls. Secretal suppred new buildings are into the second city in Illamois—Adams. Hanceck, Knox, Secretal suppred countertails. The bulk of our circulation is distributed in the suppred suppred

Fine Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware.

ALBERT GATES, No. 165 Broadway (up stairs), Now-York.